

USFK VALUES

HONOR

Live up to all the USFK values.

INTEGRITY

Do what's right, legally and morally.

COURAGE

Moral strength. Face fear, danger or adversity (physical or moral).

SERVICE BEFORE SELF

Place the needs of the many over the needs of the individual.

COMMITMENT

Total Dedication to your Branch of Service and country.

RESPECT

Treat people as they should be treated.

LOYALTY

Bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the USFK, your unit, and other USFK personnel.

EXCELLENCE IN ALL WE DO

The difference between simply getting by and striving for perfection.

DUTY

Fulfill your obligations.

SELFLESS SERVICE

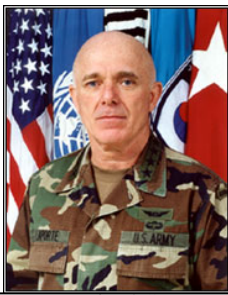
Put the welfare of the nation, the USFK, and your subordinates before your own.

**USFK PERSONNEL ARE
ASSETS TO BE PROTECTED.**

SEXUAL ASSAULT: PREVENTION AND RESPONSE



A USFK HANDBOOK



Headquarters, United States Forces Command
Commanding General
APO, AP 96205
13 December 2004

Sexual assault is a crime that violates basic human dignity and the standards of decency that we, regardless of our branch of service, are sworn to uphold and protect. Sexual Assault devastates its victims and negatively impacts those around and in support of the victim.

Decreasing the number of sexual assault incidents is imperative to maintaining a high level of readiness and the trust that we have in our leaders. Sexual Assault is an issue that will erode both. Therefore, I am asking that you make every effort as individual to put a stop to sexual assaults.

This handbook reinforces the Department of Defense's commitment to eliminating sexual assault. Reading this handbook will give you a clear picture of USFK's policy on sexual assault. Therefore, I ask all personnel from private to general, to read and support the guidance provided in this handbook.

Sexual assault is morally and legally wrong and there is "zero" tolerance for it in USFK. I want every member of the USFK command and their family members to know of my personal concern and resolve to eliminate sexual assaults in USFK. We cannot allow sexual assault to injure our comrades, friends and family members, destroy our professional values, or compromise our trust in our leaders or mission readiness.

LEON J. LAPORTE
General, US Army
Commander

Be aware of Sexual Assault issues!

Know:

- The USFK policy regarding sexual assault and rape.

Understand:

- The effects on USFK personnel, family members, friends, and the unit.

Learn:

- The myths and facts about sexual assault and how to prevent it.

Remember:

- Victim's of Sexual assault have Rights.
- Know the actions to take, if you or someone you know is a victim.

**Examine your own behavior and/or
views and those of your friends.
Make changes if necessary!**

Response to Sexual Assault

- Make the message loud and clear.
- Sexual assault will not be tolerated.
- No means NO!



If you know someone who has been sexually assaulted:

- Listen to the victim and believe him or her. Do not ask the victim what he or she did to cause the incident or why he or she reacted a certain way.
- Encourage the victim to report the crime. Support the victim and show respect.
- Suggest counseling. Counselors and victim advocates can help reduce a victim's stress.



Authorities play a key role.

These include commanders, supervisors, law enforcement, legal and health-care personnel. If you are in a position of authority:

- Enforce the USFK policy on sexual assault and encourage subordinates to encourage it, too.
- Treat each incident seriously by following proper guidelines – the victim should never be blamed on past history.
- Inform each party of their Rights under Public Law 101-6470.
- Report the allegation to law enforcement for a thorough investigation.
- Keep all information confidential -- it's the right of the accuser and the accused.

WHAT IS SEXUAL ASSAULT?

It's ANY actual or attempted sexual touching without consent.

SPECIFICALLY! It is a CRIME involving RAPE (Art 120), SODOMY (Art 125), INDECENT ASSAULT (Art 134) and CARDINAL KNOWLEDGE.



Sexual assault is punishable

under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and other federal and local civilian laws.

Sexual assault is incompatible

with United States Forces, Korea (USFK) values and is a violation of:

- Basic human dignity
- Standards of decency
- Trust



Sexual assault will not be tolerated

-- Leaders at all levels and anyone with knowledge of a Sexual Assault will immediately report it to USFK law enforcement agencies.

-- Reports of sexual assault will be thoroughly investigated and any person (military, civilians and family members) perpetrating sexual assault on USFK personnel will be prosecuted.

What is USFK Policy on Sexual Assault?

Quite simply, USFK has zero tolerance for sexual assault and rape. They are incompatible with USFK high standards of professionalism and discipline.

It is USFK policy to:

- Provide all newly arrived USFK personnel with Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention training.
- Provide biannual Sexual Assault training that focuses on prevention education, risk-factor awareness, reporting procedures, ways to avoid becoming a victim, appropriate dorm/barracks behavior, the correlation between sexual assault and alcohol abuse and victim support care and services.
- Institute procedures to create an environment free from sexual assault in all USFK facilities, work spaces, dorms/barracks, family housing and recreational facilities.
- Immediately report all incidents of sexual assault to USFK Law Enforcement officials.
- Immediately assign a Sexual Assault Victim Advocate to the victim and ensure the availability of all desired victim services.
- Treat all victims of sexual assault with fairness, dignity, respect and sensitivity.
- Protect the privacy of the victim and avoid re-victimization.

If you are sexually assaulted,
it's not your fault! No one ever deserves to be sexually assaulted.

If you have been attacked,

Consider these steps:

- Get to a safe place.
- Call the local or military law enforcement or emergency room immediately.
- Do not shower, bathe, douche, change clothes, brush your teeth or hair, or otherwise “clean up.” And do not eat or drink anything...you could destroy evidence.
- Do not clean up the area where the assault took place.
- Call a friend
- Request the services of a Sexual Assault Victims Advocate.
- If you prefer, go directly to the hospital emergency room and have medical personnel notify the military law enforcement officials.
- Take a change of clothing with you -- the clothes you wore at the time of assault will be kept as evidence.



Victim's Rights and Restitution Act of 1990

provides protection and assistance for victims and witnesses. Victims have the right to:

- Be treated with fairness and with respect for their dignity and privacy.
- Be reasonably protected from the accused offender.
- Be notified of court proceedings.
- Be present at all court proceedings, unless determined otherwise by the court.
- Talk with the attorney for the government case.
- Seek restitution.
- Receive information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment and release of the offender.

Other preventive measures

Be prepared.

- When on a date, drive yourself or bring enough money for taxi fare.
- Communicate your sexual limits early and clearly. Don't be afraid of hurting the other person's feelings.

Be safe.

- If you feel you may be getting into an uncomfortable situation, get to a safe place as soon as possible.
- Don't drink or use drugs. If you do drink, never leave your drink unattended.

Be assertive.

- If someone is pressuring you to have sex and you don't want to, say no clearly. Move away from the person while saying no.
- If the person does not listen, say, "Stop! You're raping me!"
- Try to escape. If there are people nearby, make a lot of noise. If necessary and if you feel you can do so without putting yourself at greater risk, fight back.

Be aware.

Watch for signs that trouble may be coming. For example, there may be further trouble if:

- The other person won't stop when you say no.
- He or she threatens to hurt you.
- He or she physically restrains you.
- The person uses or threatens to use a weapon.
- He or she tries to have sex with you when you are too drunk to say no.
- The person suggests something bad may happen to you if you don't give in.

Sexual Assault

can adversely affect the whole command. Military members fear for their safety and lose trust in their command's leaders, which causes combat readiness to suffer.

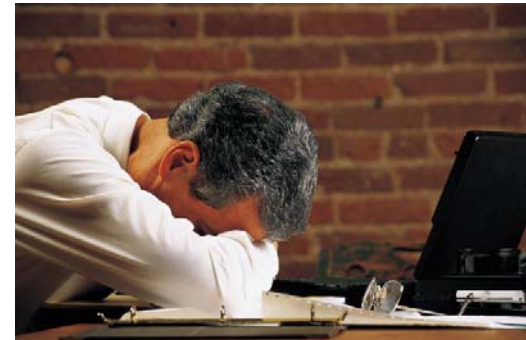
The motive for most sexual assaults is not sex.

Most sexual assaults are motivated by anger, or a sense of power, and a need to control, humiliate or harm.

Most sexual assault victims do not report the crime or seek help.

Many victims are embarrassed or ashamed. They may suffer from:

- Physical injuries related to the assault
- Fear of and loss of trust in others
- Depression and feelings of helplessness
- Low self-esteem
- Anger and guilt



Sexual assault is never excusable!

Types of Sexual Assault

Rape

includes the following:

- **Physical Force:** An act of forced sexual intercourse without consent.
- **Constructive Force:** The use of threats, intimidation or the abuse of authority, which can cause the victim to believe that death or injury would occur if he or she resisted.
- **Date/Acquaintance Rape:** An attack by someone the victim knows.
- **Stranger Rape:** An attack by someone not known to the victim.
- **Marital Rape:** Any forcible intercourse by the victim's spouse without consent.



Sodomy: Oral or anal sex forced upon another person without his or her consent.

Intent: An attack in which the offender intends to rape or sodomize another person

Indecent Assault: When someone assaults a person to gratify his or her sexual desires.

Cardinal Knowledge: Sexual intercourse with a person, not a spouse, under the age of 16.

Avoid alcohol and other drugs.

Alcohol and other drugs can cloud your judgment and impair your ability to respond quickly. They can alter the thinking of others, too.

Examine your own behavior and views.

Have you ever lost control of your own behavior? Have you actively or passively participated in conversations that hurt others or that could make you a victim? Have you ever continued aggressive sexual behavior after being told no?

Consider your own attitudes and actions. If you have any doubts about how others are understanding you, make sure you communicate clearly and seek clear feedback.



You have the right to say “NO” whenever you want.

This means you can say no even if you:

- have been making out
- have been drinking
- have had sex before
- said “yes” and then changed your mind
- think your partner will say “you owe me”
- are wearing sexy clothes
- think your partner will get angry.

Sexual Assault victims can be Male or Female

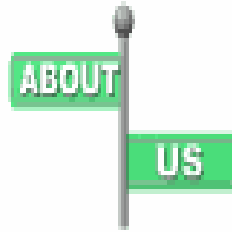
Tips for preventing Sexual Assault

Examine the myths and stereotypes.

The stereotypes of assailants and victims are often wrong. Recognize this, and consider USFK values.

Communicate your limits.

Don't be afraid of hurting someone's feelings if you have any doubts about your safety. If someone makes unwanted and inappropriate sexual advances, say "NO" loudly, forcefully and frequently.



Trust your instincts and stay alert

Rape can happen to anyone. Remember, dark alleys are not the only places where rapes occur. New people and new places can be risky. Spend time with someone new while you are with a group of people -- before being alone with him or her. Trust your own judgment and intuition.



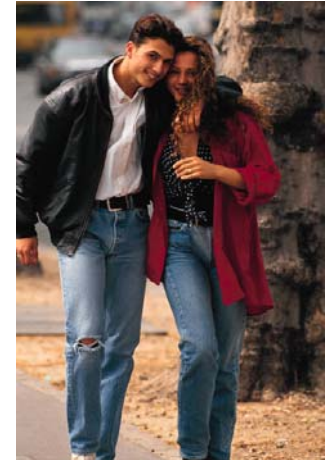
Sexual Assault Myths and Facts

Myth: The rapist is usually a stranger.

Fact: Most sexual assault victims know their assailants.

Myth: Sexual assault affects only women.

Fact: Men suffer 10% of all reported sexual assaults.



Myth: Only young and attractive people are sexually assaulted.

Fact: Everyone, regardless of age or physical attractiveness, is a potential victim of sexual assault.

Myth: Sexual assault happens only to people who are "asking for it" by being provocative.

Fact: Nobody asks to be sexually assaulted, even those who act or dress provocatively. Some victims are selected because they appear vulnerable. They may be intoxicated, too young, or otherwise lack the mental, physical or emotional ability to resist or consent to sexual activity.

More Sexual Assault Myths and Facts

Myth: Rape is no big deal -- it's only sex.

Fact: Rape is always a big deal. Its effects are often devastating. It is a crime that is punishable under the UCMJ and other federal and state laws.

Myth: No one person can rape another person.

Fact: It takes only one person to commit rape. The rapist may use physical force, intimidation, constructive force or a weapon.

Myth: Most rapes are interracial (assailants and victims are different races).

Fact: Most rapes are intra-racial (assailants and victims are the same race).

Myth: Most rapes are spontaneous (a rapist sees a victim and attacks).

Fact: Most rapes are planned. The assailant may learn the potential victim's daily routine, and test his or her reaction to hostile sexual remarks to see if he or she can be intimidated.

Myth: Rapists don't look like other people.

Fact: Most rapists have no obvious sign of being different from anyone else.

Myth: You are only a rape victim if you are hysterical or bruised.

Fact: Many rape victims who appear calm and collected are suffering from Rape Trauma Syndrome. Victims may not be bruised, cut or beaten.

Myth: Most rapes are reported.

Fact: Although some rapes are reported, many more go unreported because the victims are embarrassed or ashamed. Some victims are afraid they won't be believed. Others may worry that the rapist will seek revenge if they report the case.

ALCOHOL & DRUGS

Alcohol and drug use, by the assailant and/or victim, is one of the most common factors contributing to date/acquaintance rape. Alcohol can weaken judgment and hurt the ability to recognize and respond if the situation gets out of hand. Use of alcohol and other drugs does not excuse SEXUAL ASSAULT -- assailants are responsible for their actions.

